



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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SONNET.

From the New York Mirror.
Here is something written on the top of the
"tenth wave" of a whole tide of thought and
mournful experience—excellent to our finding
—Etc.
The world for sale!—Hang out the sign,
Call every traveler here to me;
Who'll buy this brave estate of mine,
And set my weary spirit free?
The going—yes, I mean to fling
The bundle from my soul away;
I'll sell it, what's it bring?
The world at auction here to-day!
It is a glorious thing to see!
Ah, it has cheated me so sore!
It is not what it seems to be!
For so it is! It shall be mine no more.
Come, turn it over and view it well:
I would not have you purchase dear:
The going—going!—I must sell!
Who bids?—Who'll buy the splendid tear?
Here's Wealth in glittering heaps of gold;
Who bids?—But let me tell you fair,
A better lot was never sold.
Who'll buy the heavy loads of care?
And here, spread out in broad domains,
A goodly landscape all may trace:
Hall, cottage, tree, field, hill and plain;
Who'll buy himself a burial place?
Here's Love, the dreamy potent spell
That beauty flings around the heart;
I know its power, 'tis too well!
The going—going!—I must part!
Must part!—What can I more with Love?
All over the enchanters reign:
Who'll buy the plumelike, dying dove,
A breath of bliss, a storm of pain?
And Friendship, rarest gem of earth,
Who'll buy the friendship of the heart?
Who bids?—Love and little worth!
The going—going!—Hear the call!
Once, twice, and thrice—'Tis very low
Twice once my hope, my stay, my life—
But now the broken stuff must go!
Fame, hold the brilliant meteor's light;
How dazzling every gilded name!
Ye millions, now's the time to buy.
How much for Fame? How much for
Fame?
Hear how it thunders!—Would you stand
On high Olympus, far renowned,
Now purchase, and a world command,
And be with a world's eyes crowned.
Sweet star of Hope with rays to shine
In every sad foreboding breast,
Save this desponding one of mine—
Who bids for man's last friend and best?
Ah, were not mine a bankrupt life,
This treasure should my soul sustain;
But hope and I are now at strife,
Nor ever may unite again.
Ambition, fashion, show and pride,
A part from all for ever now;
Grief, in an overwhelming tide,
Has taught my haughty heart to bow,
By death's stern sheriff, all bereft,
I weep, yet humbly kiss the rod;
The best of all I still have left—
My Faith, my Bible, and my God.
R. H.

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.]
MR. CALHOUN YET IN THE FIELD.—After
reading the letter of Mr. Calhoun, we
thought there was evidently a wish on
the part of the author to leave the impres-
sion on the minds of his friends that he
was entirely willing to run for the Presi-
dency notwithstanding the withdrawal
of his name from the Baltimore Con-
vention, provided those friends thought prop-
er to make a demonstration in his favor.
In this opinion we are quite confirmed by
the following extract from an editorial
article of the Anderson Gazette, a paper
published in his district, and devoted to
his support: "The Gazette, in a notice of
a Whig meeting which was recently held
at Anderson C. H., alludes to the re-
marks of the two speakers thus:
"We think that Captain Reed and Dr.
Butler are both mistaken in supposing
that Mr. Calhoun is withdrawn from the
Presidency. He will not permit his name
to go before the Democratic Con-
vention at Baltimore, but we hope that
the Baltimore Convention will not be re-
garded by the Democratic party; it is
thus far only a Van Buren Convention.
A demonstration is making at the north
in favor of Mr. Calhoun, Gen. Cass, Mr.
Tyler, Commodore Stewart, and Colonel
Johnson, by the respective friends, inde-
pendent of the decrees of the Baltimore
Convention: This proposes a convention
at Philadelphia on the 4th of July next,
delegates to be elected by districts, and
a nomination made from the above list.
We think it not improbable that Van
Buren may yet be raised off the track, and
if the Philadelphia convention does not
nominate a candidate, we go for South
Carolina casting her vote for John Cal-
well Calhoun."

GEN. JACKSON'S FINE.

The following is a copy of the bill
which recently passed both Houses of
Congress, refunding the \$1,000 fine to
Gen. Jackson. The bill passed in the
shape it was originally introduced into

the House of Representatives by the
Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll.
AN ACT to refund the fine imposed on
General Andrew Jackson.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America, in Congress assembled, That
the sum of one thousand dollars, paid by
General Andrew Jackson, as a fine im-
posed on him at New Orleans, the thirty
first day of March, Anno Domini one
thousand eight hundred and fifteen, be
repaid to him, together with the interest,
at the rate of six per centum a year
since then, out of any moneys in the
Treasury not otherwise appropriated.
J. W. JONES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIE P. MANGUM,
President of the Senate.
Approved, Feb. 16, 1844.
JOHN TYLER.

REMEDY FOR FILMS ON THE EYE.

A correspondent of the New England
Farmer gives the following recipe for re-
moving films from the eyes of animals.
The efficacy of which we have no doubt.
Several years since a son of ours had films
on his eyes, which we removed by drop-
ping a small portion of molasses on his
eye-lids when asleep, for three or four
nights in succession. He was so restless,
and resisted the application so resolutely
when awake that we had to avail ourselves
of the opportunity offered by his slumbers
to apply the remedy.—Am. Farmer.
"Films."—Perhaps all your readers do
not know the easiest, as well as most ef-
fectual remedy for removing a film from
the eye of an animal. It is simply to put
a tea-spoonful of molasses on the eye ball.
I have relieved oxen, horses, cows and
sheep in this manner, and know of no
other equal to it.

Foreign News

TEXAS & THE UNITED STATES.

We copy the following joint resolu-
tions for the annexation of Texas to the
United States, which have been submitted
to the Texas Congress. They possess
considerable interest, as embodying the
views of a large portion of the people of
that Republic, in relation to the most
talked of question of Annexation.—Rich-
mond Reporter.
Sec. 1. Be it resolved by the Senate
and House of Representatives of the Re-
public of Texas in Congress assembled,
That from and after the passage or ap-
proval of this joint resolution by the Con-
gress of the Republic of Texas and the
Congress of the United States of Ameri-
ca, That Texas shall become and con-
stitute an integral part of the United
States of America, and become one of the
states of that Union.
Sec. 2. Be it further resolved, that the
state of Texas shall be entitled to all the
rights, benefits, privileges and immunities,
legislative, executive and judicial, which
belong to the other states forming the U.
states of America.
Sec. 3. Be it further resolved, that the
state of Texas shall be bounded by the
states of Louisiana and Arkansas so far
as their boundaries extend with the same,
commencing with the mouth of the pass
of the Sabine and Natchez rivers in the
Gulf of Mexico, running with said pass,
re-entering its waters to the Sabine Lake,
thence across Red Lake, entering its wa-
ters to the mouth of the Sabine river;
thence up said river to the thirty second
degree of north latitude entering the wa-
ters of said river: re-entering its waters,
to the upper north-western side of the
upper Cross Timbers above Coffey's sta-
tion; thence west including the upper
Cross Timbers to the Rio Grande river;
thence down said river, re-entering its
waters, to the Gulf of Mexico to the
place of beginning.
Sec. 4. Be it resolved, that the state of
Texas shall have the entire control and
disposition of all vacant lands included in
its boundaries as set forth in this resolu-
tion, and that the Government of the
United States of America shall possess
and have the disposition of, and the entire
jurisdiction over all the other vacant or
unoccupied territory of Texas.
Sec. 5. Be it further resolved, that in
consideration of the grant made by Texas
of the public lands to the United States,
contained in the fourth section of this res-
olution, that the United States assume
the payment of all the public debt of
Texas at the rate of all the public debt
of Texas at the rate of the specie value of
said debts at the time of their creation or
assumption, and for the rate and value
of which the proper references shall be
made.
Sec. 6. Be it further resolved, that the
judicial tribunals of the state of Texas
alone shall have the entire and only cogni-
sance and jurisdiction of all litigations
which may arise upon or in any wise
grow out of lands, the titles of which
have emanated from the Governments of
Spain, Mexico, Coahuila, and Texas, or
the Republic of Texas, up to the time of
the annexation of Texas to the U. States,
and the courts of the state of Texas, in
all their adjudications upon the aforesaid
litigations, shall be governed by the pre-

sent existing Constitution and laws of the
Republic of Texas so far as they ap-
ply to the same; and in all cases what-
soever, either civil or criminal, for or a-
gainst any citizens of Texas, for causes
heretofore existing, the judicial tribunals of
the state of Texas shall in like manner
have the entire, final, and only jurisdic-
tion.

Sec. 7. Be it further resolved, that the
President of the United States appoint,
of the citizens of the state of Texas a
squadron of officers in the Navy of the
United States, adequate to the command
of three ships of twenty guns each.

Sec. 7. Be it further resolved, that the
President of the United States appoint,
of the citizens of the state of Texas, one
brigade of officers in the standing army of
the United States, (to wit) one Brevet
Brigade General, and all additional offi-
cers necessary for the command of one
brigade of regular troops.

Sec. 8. Be it further resolved, that the
state of Texas shall be entitled to two
members in the Senate and two members
in the lower house of the United States,
until the census be taken by that Govern-
ment.

Sec. 10. Be it further resolved, that the
Federal Government shall have and ex-
ercise all the rights in the state of Texas
which are authorized by the federal
Constitution to be exercised in the other
states of the United States, and the jurisdic-
tion of the United States shall com-
mence in the state of Texas as declared
annexed to and become a part of that
Union.

Sec. 11. Be it further resolved, that the
Commissioners be appointed by joint bal-
lot of both houses of Congress, at the
present session, with a salary of
dollars each authorized and required to
lay before the President and both houses
of Congress of the United States of Ameri-
ca this resolution; and it shall be the
duty of the said Commissioners, as soon
as practicable, to report to the Executive
of this Republic the action which may be
had by the President and the Congress of
the United States of America upon said
resolution.

Sec. 12. Be it further resolved, that it
is hereby made the duty of the Executive
of this Republic, as soon as he receives
the report of the Commissioners, as con-
templated in the eleventh section of this
resolution, to lay the same before the
Congress of this Republic; and if not in
session at the time of the reception of said
report by the Executive of this Republic
immediately by proclamation to convene
the Congress, and lay said report before
them as made to him by said commissioners,
as provided for in this resolution for
their consideration.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

By a passenger on board the brig
American, which arrived at this port
Monday from Carthage, we learn that
there was an attempt at revolution in Lima,
on the 13th of November, the result of
which was doubtful when he left, but
which looked serious. The President
had left the city, to put down the insur-
gents, who were headed by Gen. Castella,
and were marching towards Lima, with a
determination to possess themselves of it,
and put their General in the Presidential
chair, which adds our informant, it seem-
ed very likely that they would do.
The naval news had previously reached us
via Boston.

From Rio Janeiro.—We learn from a
gentleman who came passenger in the
dark Catherine, which arrived last eve-
ning from Rio Janeiro that it was ex-
pected that the city of Montevideo would
be compelled to capitulate in a few days.
owing, in a great measure, to the scarci-
ty of provisions. Considerable fighting
had taken place between the belligerents.
There had been no settlement of difficulties
at Rio Grande. All was quiet in the
neighboring provinces. Business was
extremely dull at Rio Janeiro. American
produce very plenty, and no demand.

IRELAND.

A FLAW IN THE INDICTMENT.

The Liverpool Journal of Feb. 3d.—a
paper of great authority upon Irish af-
fairs—gives the following:—
"We have to state a fact, which must
take away the little interest that may
yet attach to the State Trials; and we
state this fact on authority which we re-
gard as all but official. Of this truth we
have no doubt. There is a flaw in the
indictment. Although convicted and
brought up for judgment, the traversers
will be discharged on this legal defect
being made known. The flaw was first
discovered by the English law officers of
the crown, and the discovery has been
communicated to the Irish Attorney-
General. He perseveres, however, be-
cause his purpose will be attained by a
verdict. Some people may think that a
willful error was admitted, the escape of
O'Connell being less embarrassing to
ministers than his imprisonment. Fear-
gus O'Connell's case is in point."

THE STATE TRIALS.—The absorbing
topic of the day is the State trials, which
are now taking place in Dublin. The
preliminary steps have been marked by

all the excitement and bad feeling be-
tween the opposing parties, for which
unhappy Ireland is distinguished. The
striking of the special jury which is to
try the issue, has ranged against the Gov-
ernment all the Roman Catholic party
who were not previously Repealers.—
From some hundreds of names on the
panel, forty eight were drawn by bal-
lot, the traversers possessing the same
right as the Crown of peremptorily chal-
lenging twelve—twelve on each side.

It happened that out of the forty-eight
drawn, eleven were Roman Catholics;
these the Government challenged, and
the whole were struck off, the represen-
tative of the traversers exclaiming during
the process, "there goes a Catholic an-
other Papist struck off!" &c. This af-
fair has set the country in a blaze, so to
speak, and unpopular as were the pro-
ceedings, before, it has made them worse.

That proceeding, as may be imagined,
gave great umbrage to the Repeal party,
and the Government has been attacked
with great bitterness for adopting a line
of conduct which looks very like a fore-
going conclusion to pack a jury to ensure
conviction. So great was the indigna-
tion experienced in Ireland at the strik-
ing of all the Roman Catholics from the
jury list, that a requisition for calling an
aggregate meeting of the Catholics of
Ireland was signed in three hours by six-
ty five barristers, only three of whom
are Repealers. The three first names
appended to the requisition were Richard
Lalor Shiel, M. P.; Thos. Wyse, M. P.;
and N. Ball, son of the Right Honorable
Judge Ball. The briefs of the Crown
Counsel, (13 in number), are printed
and partly lithographed, and each con-
tains between 340 and 350 pages. The
letter press printing alone in each brief
occupies 170 pages. All persons con-
cerned were called upon by the Crown to
be present in Dublin by Sunday; the 14th
at the latest; and on Monday the battle of
the lawyers began in good earnest.

The charge of a sweeping omission in
the Sheriff's Jury list, is explained by the
Dublin Monitor of the 17th ult. in a pa-
per headed "Most Important."

"The revision of the Special Jury List
rests entirely with the Recorder. He
examines the qualifications of any man,
and judges whether he is qualified accord-
ing to law to be placed on the panel.—
This done, the juror's book is made out
under the Recorder's direction, and au-
thenticated by him; and then handed over
to the High Sheriff, who is bound by
law faithfully, and truly to make out a
list of jurors that appear on the juror's
book; and it is from this list so made out,
that the Clerk of the Crown strikes special
juries. Now, that a most astounding
discrepancy appears between the num-
ber of gentlemen admitted as special ju-
rors by the Recorder, and the number set
forth in the High Sheriff's list, is undeni-
ably true. The High Sheriff's list con-
tains 717 names; whereas the number
admitted as qualified jurors by the
Recorder, amounted to 780.—(How this
omission happened, says the Monitor, has
not yet been clearly explained; but thus
much is known.)—After the Recorder
had concluded the revision of the panel,
but before that panel had been arranged
in alphabetical order, &c. it was trans-
mitted, made out on slips, to the Record,
at Drayton Manor, to be authenticated
by him; and it appears that two slips, con-
taining the 63 omitted names, either were
not forwarded to the Recorder, or on being
forwarded, did not come into his hands;
for we understand the Recorder has no
recollection of the omitted names having
reached him.

Monday, the first day of the trials, was
marked by more than usual excitement
in Dublin. The Lord Mayor's state car-
riage bore Mr. O'Connell to the Court,
and was accompanied by a procession
which formed at the learned gentleman's
house, in Merion square. Arrived at
the Court, the doors of which were be-
sieged at an early hour; they were taken
leave of by their admirers by hearty
plaudits. The trial had already occupied
seventeen days up to Feb. 2d, and it
was expected that it would not be brought
to a close for a week longer. The At-
torney General, in his opening, merely
laid before the jury a chronological his-
tory of Ireland during the last nine months
—the monster meetings, the burning
speeches of O'Connell the proceedings of
the Repeal Association, the organization
of the Repeal movement, the rent, and,
in short, the whole machinery for work-
ing that great national movement. He
disclosed nothing which was not previous-
ly known—nothing which was not open-
ly performed by the chief actors in the
face of day, and in the eyes of the sun.—
The Government rested their case main-
ly on the evidence of certain parties be-
longing to the "fourth estate"—the press.
Two of the reporters who appeared for
the Crown—Mr. Hughes and his assist-
ant, were ostensibly employed by the
Government to report the proceedings
connected with the monster meetings; the
other two, it is understood, voluntarily
tendered their services to make out the
case against the traversers.

Mr. Shiel on the 12th day opened the
case for the defence in a masterly and
splendid speech.
A Liverpool paper says:—That elegant
speaker, in this brilliant effort, seems to
have concentrated all his powers. The
speech will charm by the beauty of its
periods not less than by the force of its
reasoning, while, as an appeal to the pas-
sions of the jury, it is one of the most
masterly on record.
There had been a fracas between the
Attorney General and Mr. Fitzgibbon, one
of the counsel for the traversers, which
has excited intense interest, and has been
commented on in a very unsparing man-
ner in all the papers.
O'Connell was to address the jury on
Monday, the 5th inst. Various causes
are assigned for the delay.
The European Times says that "atten-
tion is now almost exclusively occu-
pied in speculating on the verdict of the
jury. Is all probability, the trials will
not extend beyond the end of next week,
as the number of witnesses which the
traversers propose to call are not, it is
understood, numerous. The composition
of the jury is certainly in favor of the
crown. On the other hand, the "case"
which the latter has made out is weak,
even in the estimation of its friends. A
Dublin jury, even of the most ultra com-
plexion, will pause before it consigns to
punishment men whose professed object
is to revive the trade of the Irish metrop-
olis, and restore it to its faded glory.—
The question at issue is, after all, rather
a national than a party one, and jurymen
naturally wish, like others, to stand well
in the estimation of their fellow citizens.
A conviction may follow the evidence
which has been produced, in which case
an end will be put to the discussion of all
popular grievances, but as matters stand
at present, an acquittal is just as likely to
result as a conviction. But whatever
turn these trials take, matters cannot be
suffered to remain in Ireland as they are.
That country is in a position too critical
for any minister to disregard. Measures
of amelioration must follow. The popular
feeling must be courted, not coerced.
The darkest hour is always preceded by
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Mr. Wyse, m. p., is to be leader of the
Whig section of the Irish members of the
present session.

Mr. Nicholas Maher has been at last
prevailed on to offer himself the Repeal
candidate for Tipperary.

Mr. Morgan O'Connell is about to mar-
ry a step-daughter of Mr. Shiel with £20,
000.

Roman Catholic meetings to petition
the Queen on the subject of the special
jury have been held at Drogheda—where
Dr. Crolly, the Catholic Primate of all
Ireland presided; in Kilkenny, Tralee,
Clare, and Cork.

Some reporters for Irish and London
papers having been summoned as witness-
es by the Crown, there has been a gen-
eral meeting of the reporters in Dublin,
to protest against being compelled to give
evidence in judicial proceedings, as cal-
culated to compromise their neutrality,
embarrass them in their vocation, and
impair the public confidence in them.

A political meeting has been held at
Lord Claremont's, relative to the griev-
ances of Ireland. It was attended by
fifty of the neighboring nobility and gen-
try, among whom were—His Grace the
Duke of Leinster, Marquis of Clanricarde,
Marquis of Kildare, Earl of Claremont,
Viscount Earl of Meath, Earl of Miltown,
Viscount Acheson, Lord Stuart de Decies.
A petition to Parliament was adopted.

We have to record another agrarian
outrage in Tipperary. Some time ago,
Mr. Walker, a Scotch man and agent to
Mr. Stafford O'Brien, wishing to square a
farm tenanted by one Gleeson, took a
piece of land from a tenant named Nolan;
on which Gleeson received a Rockite no-
tice to give up Nolan's land. A short
time after two men came to Gleeson,
while ploughing, and telling him that they
would not take his life but would mark
him, they broke his arm with a pistol
shot. (The limb was subsequently am-
putated.) "For that felony two men,
Stapleton and Gleeson, were recently tried
and sentenced to transportation for life.
However, the persecuted Gleeson did not
escape; when returning from mass on
Saturday, he was met near the bridge of
Tyroone by two men, who fired two pis-
tols at his back, leaped upon him, kicked
him, and left him in a dying state; for the
balls had entered his chest.

Mr. O'Connell presided at the St. Brid-
get's Orphan Society Dinner on the 9th
inst. In the course of a speech which he
made on the occasion he remarked that
the children in France were "miscreant
infidel professors, sustained by legal
power and regal authority, deprived the
parent of the free choice of the education
of his child." He was glad of this sym-
ptom of weakness that surrounded the
French throne. The Duke of Bordeaux
was a young man who was entirely un-
known until a kind of contest arose be-
tween the French journalists and the
people of Ireland; and since that, thank
Heaven his cause has prospered. The
strength of his party was beginning to

exhibit itself; and he hoped the period
was not far distant when true liberty,
founded upon legitimacy of descent, would
predominate in France—when all other
pretensions would vanish into this airy
and religion and virtue be presented in
the person who filled that throne—when
the false philosophy of the Infidel Univer-
sity plan of France would perish before
a more genial day of light and liberty.

The repeal lyrics grow fiercer; a poem
appears in the Freeman of Thursday
headed "Millions to the rescue!" and con-
taining these lines—
Up, up, to the rescue—the war-whoop sounds,
And your bravest are gone for the Repeal
bounty:
Up, to the rescue, and rally to save,
Or ye host not one drop of the blood of the
brave.
Old tyranny oft played the game with our sires,
And they perished, alas! in rebellion's dire
fires:
But your tactics are now to await the attack,
And you scatter, for ever, the Repeal pack.
Let the onset be theirs, and each sword and
gun
Shall rock at the rush of our warrior men.

One of the notices served on the trav-
ersers is remarkable as indicating the vo-
luminous nature of the documents and
the vast scope of the proceedings; it re-
quires the traversers to produce in court
the books, letters and documents of the
Repeal Association, on the 15th inst., the
day fixed for the commencement of the
trials. This would be something like a
notice on the House of Commons for the
production of its journals, petitions, &c.
The object of the notice is that if the doc-
uments should not be produced, the Crown
would be at liberty to give secondary evi-
dence respecting them.

Petition of the Dublin Corporation.—
The Lord Mayor of Dublin, accompanied
by other members of the corporation, ar-
rived in London on the 1st to present a
petition to the Queen respecting the pen-
ding State trials. Her Majesty appointed
Friday, the 2d, for its reception. The
following is the answer:—
"I receive with satisfaction the assur-
ance that sentiments of loyalty and at-
tachment to my person and crown con-
tinue to be cherished by you.
"The legal proceedings to which you
refer are now in progress before a com-
petent tribunal, and I am unwilling to
interrupt the administration of justice
according to law.
"It is at all times my anxious desire
that any grievance, of which my people
can justly complain, should be speedily
redressed, and I confide in the wisdom of
the Parliament of the United Kingdom
for the adoption of such legislative mea-
sures as may be necessary for that pur-
pose."

PACIFICATION OF IRELAND.—Among the
articles of the new number of the "Edin-
burgh Review," that on Ireland, will
command the especial attention of the
statesman, and scarcely less interesting
to the general reader. It is easily to de-
claim on the grievances of Ireland, or to
 inveigh against a costly religious estab-
lishment maintained for the minority of
the people. All this is too apparent to
admit of any dispute. But the question
now is, what is to be done to stem a
threatened convulsion on the one hand,
and to improve the social position of Ire-
land on the other.

The evils affecting Ireland are divided
by the reviewer into two classes, the phys-
ical and moral. Of the first class are
the want of capital and of small propi-
etors; of the second, insecurity, igno-
rance, and indolence. The insecurity
of person and property necessarily ex-
cludes capital, and the want of capital im-
pedes the improvement of the soil.
While the soil has continued unpro-
ductive, the cultivators, never aspiring
beyond the lowest standard of human
wants; have increased to a degree that
no one can check beyond absolute starva-
tion. They offer extravagant rents for
the only alternative against want—
they care nothing for the amount of rent,
provided they get temporary possession of
the land, and hence, to quote the illus-
tration of the reviewer, the bargain between
landlord and tenant, "is a struggle like
the struggle to buy bread in a besieged
town, or to by water in an African car-
avan." This is the state of the greater
part of the south of Ireland, where the
land is computed to return on an average
not above a sixth of what might be ob-
tained were it submitted to the agriculture of
Scotland. The point is, how the want of
capital and of small proprietors, are to be
removed; and the Reviewer answers, by
counteracting the moral evils, insecurity
of person and property, ignorance and
indolence, the prevalence of which will
ever exclude capital.

The Reviewer proposes—and we must
be brief in enumerating his various re-
solutions—that the Catholic priest-
hood shall be endowed, not out of the re-
venues of the Protestant Church, but out
of the national resources. This endow-
ment is to be confined to the most pre-
sents of the Catholic clergy; a small sum
would be provided for the poor, and the
endowments and stipends for the priests
adequate provision for the discharge of
the Catholic Church.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1944.

FOR PRESIDENT.
GEN. JOSEPH SMITH,
NAUVOO, ILLINOIS.

OUR PRICE CURRENT.—In consequence of some irregularity in our exchange papers from St. Louis, we have been unable, for a few weeks past, to correct the price of all the articles in the list. The difficulty is now obviated, and hereafter, the farmers, merchants, and all others, may depend upon a correct weekly statement of the price of all articles.

THE OREGON QUESTION.
A very animated debate has taken place in Congress in regard to Oregon. Mr. Harlan, Mr. Wise, Mr. Westworth, and other honorable gentlemen, principally from the West, have contended for the propriety of the United States retaining it as their indefeasible right; their right by discovery; their right by possession; their right by agreement; and by every thing that will give strength and solidity to title, while the British have not the color of a claim or the least shadow of a title. On the other hand, some of our compromising statesmen feel a disposition to treat with the British and to give them a large portion of our territory, for they will possibly give us as much. We feel proud of some of our western statesmen; they have acted the part of men; they have expressed themselves on this subject in a manner not to be misunderstood. General Smith has well said:

"A still higher grade, of what the nobility of nations call 'great men,' will daily with all rights in order to amass a fortune at 'one fell swoop' mortgage Texas, possess Oregon, and claim all the unsettled regions of the world for hunting and trapping; and should a humble honest man, red, black or white, exhibit a better title, these gentry have only to exhibit the judge with richer ermine, and spangle the lawyer's fingers with fast rings, to have the judgment of his peers, and the honor of his lord, as a pattern of honesty, virtue and humanity, while the motto hangs on his nation's scutcheon: 'Eury man has his price'."

Why should we, as a proud, independent nation, give way to British intrigue—truckle to British power, or submit to British encroachments. Besides every principle of philanthropy, nationality, and patriotism would forbid it. Thousands of our hardy pioneers have settled there. They have endured all the hardships incident to a new country. They went there because it was American soil and they believed when they went there that they would be protected by American power, by American influence, and by American spirit. They considered that the keen eyed Eagle would be swift to fly to their protection and that under the shadow of her wings all her offspring might rest secure;—and shall they now be hurried away to a foreign power and become the serfs of British Lords, and the subjects of British tyranny? Our western statesmen say not. Gen. Smith says not; and if we understand anything about the tone of public feeling, we are satisfied by all the hardy sons of the west. We say let them have their rights; let them be protected, and let them know that Columbia never forgot any of her noble sons.

TO FARMERS.—We would give a friendly hint, as the time draws near when it is necessary to prepare the ground for seed, perhaps it would not be amiss to remind them that it would be well to pay a little more attention to the raising of small grain, such as oats, rye, buckwheat, spring wheat, and such grains as are more generally used, rather than devoting the whole of their attention to the raising of corn. If we have plenty of the above named grains, we shall not have to eat so much John-Jacks. Don't pinch us for potatoes, either; let's have plenty of Murphy's growing. We ought to prepare also to make our own sugar and molasses from corn. We have given simple instructions in regard to the manufacture of corn-stalk sugar, and shall give other extracts, certain, it is better and much more provident to make our own sugar, than to be dependent upon a foreign market.

A MISTAKE.
We copy the following from the Greenville Patriot:
"Six K's, tall standing in a row," are understood to indicate that Kinderhook, Kasz, Kalhoun Kan't Krite Kom'it—two more make out, that Klay Kan't!
The writer evidently labors under a mistake; it only requires the letter T added, to number Klay among the rest of the incapables. It would then read Klay Kan't Kum it. Indeed, all the seven K's put together would make nothing but Kuerloous—Kliqueing—Klumay—Kumbrou—Klod-hoppers—Kant Kum it. Kinderhook, Kasz, Kalhoun, nor Klay; Kan never surely win the day. But if you want to know who Kan, You'll find in General Smith the man.

WHERE CAN I GET A DEED EXCUTED?

To this frequent question, we say,—AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE; in Gen. Smith's Brick Store; where you will find the Recorder of the city; the clerk of the municipal court, and the clerk of the Mayor's Court; either of whom will take an acknowledgement of your deeds under seal, so that they will pass in the city or out, in the State or out, in the Union or out, as well as if taken before the Circuit or Supreme Court; and as cheap or cheaper, we presume, than if taken by a Magistrate. If you will take our advice, try it and see; and if you will not, don't trouble us any more with the question: Where can we get a deed acknowledged?

N. B. A Magistrate cannot take the acknowledgement of a deed, which is going out of the country.

HOME MANUFACTURE.

We have just received a Hat from the firm of Spencer, Johnson, and Herriman, of this City, we pronounce the article, good fashionable and useful; we think as good as good as can be obtained in St. Louis, or elsewhere, for the same money. And we recommend our friends when they can obtain as good articles in Nauvoo, as in other places to encourage their own, and build up Nauvoo.

THE PIE PLANT.

Mr. Neighbour,—As I have always a desire to impart to others what seems to be to myself of real utility, and knowing that apples are very scarce, and levers of the fruit are very abundant in this good

city. I take leave to inform your readers, that I have found an excellent substitute in the Pie plant for summer use in this place. The *Rheum Raponicum*, or "pie plant," is a native of Asia and perfectly hardy here; it is of the same family of the medicinal Rhubarb and the roots of it may be applied with the same success in sickness and to a better purpose, as it acts more moderate.

The leaf stalk of plant is a well known substitute for the green apple or gooseberry, in the early part of spring and has always been extensively used where ever its good qualities have been known; although it is commonly rejected by those unacquainted with it under the name of "Rhubarb," the name of "pie plant" has been adopted, which has given a different flavor to the thing altogether, and even without this new nomenclature, there is no fear of any medicinal qualities in the stalk which contains nothing more than a very pleasant acid juice which when made into pies as green apples with a little sugar or molasses is not only very good but also extremely wholesome. It may be cultivated in some manner as corn or potatoes by sowing the seed in hills or placing the plants about the same distance in the spring, when once planted it may remain for several years and more, the good rotten manure is put to it every year the better will be the produce.

E. SAGERS.

[For the Neighbor.]
PLANTING ORNAMENTAL TREES
IN CITY LOTS AND COUNTRY
RESIDENCES.

Mr. Editor.—It is greatly to be regretted that with every enterprise and general improvement of the city of Nauvoo, and its environs, that little attention is paid to that useful part of rural economy, ornamental plantations, no one seems to step forward and say "oh, spare that oak!" but the axe seems to be laid to the root of every old inheritance of the forest with unfeeling hands, and if continued so for a few years not one relic will be left to point out to the traveller a monument where once stood the wild wood or the wild deer retired to repose from the unshaded prairie. It has been an ever failing custom in all new wooded countries to cut down every tree; and it has also been certain when once done, an error has been discovered—hence after demolishing the old patriars of the forest new plantations have been made when the owners of land have been deprived of utility and comforts of trees.

Ornamental trees are not only useful as ornaments, serving to give a lively variety and change of too much sameness; but they are also useful by emitting a wholesome air in cities and thickly inhabited places and imbibing the impure effluvia that causes sickness and ill health. To this I am aware that no one of taste will dispute that a country well diversified with trees and ornamental plantations is far more inviting than the unsheltered prairie with one continued sameness, and I am certain when we consider how much cattle are comforted by the shade of trees in summer and shelter in winter, that no pains should be spared to have such useful appendages to every dwelling the inmates of which are also benefitted in the same manner.

It will far exceed my prescribed limits in this place to point out the different methods of planting trees, my object here being to call the attention of the public to the subject in hopes that some mercy may be shown to the old inheritance of the forest.

QUERCUS AMERICANA.

THE LAST HOUR OF THE FALSE PROPHECY.

The signs of the speedy fulfillment of the predictions against Mohammedanism, are multiplying every day. At the present time, anarchy and confusion prevail throughout the Turkish Empire, and the attempts of the European powers to support her, have been vain. An intelligent traveller thus writes of his country: "Turkey is in the agonies of dissolution, and will soon be a mere corpse. One of the provinces under her protection, Servia, has been lately revolutionized, and its reigning prince dethroned. The government at Constantinople acquiesces, because it is too feeble to oppose the revolution. In Syria is the same anarchy. The Druzes and Christians of Mount Lebanon are prey to perpetual wars, and obey no superior authority. No law, no safety, no security for property in this unhappy country. What does the Sultan do? He promises to set against the rebels, but does not. Is it not a sign that the last hour has come for the followers of Mohammed?"

Atmospheric Railroads.—We have before named to our readers, discoveries which had excited much interest in Europe, in regard to atmospheric railways. The speed by this mode of transit is said as far exceeds that of the locomotive plan, as the locomotive speed exceeds that of the stage coaches. It is also said to be not more than half as expensive as the locomotive system. An atmospheric railway is in successful operation in Ireland, upon the extension of the Dublin and Kingston Railway.

Along the entire line, and between the rails, runs a pipe, which on the Kingston and Dalkey line, is fifteen inches in diameter. Along the entire length of this is a slit or opening, through which a bar passes, connecting a piston (which moves freely in the pipe) with the carriage outside. The opening at the top of the pipe is covered with a leather strap, extending the whole length of the pipe, and two inches broader than the opening. Under and over this leather strap are riveted iron plates, the top ones twelve inches and half an inch broader than the opening, the bottom ones narrower than the opening in the pipe, but the same length as those at the top. One edge of the leather is screwed firmly down, like a common bucket valve, and forms a hinge on which it moves. The other edge

of the valve falls into a groove in the groove or trough is filled with a composition, made of beeswax and tallow, well worked by hand, so as to make it pliable and tough before spreading it in the groove; this composition being pressed against the edge of the leather valve which rests in the groove, makes the valve air tight, or at least sufficiently so for all practical purposes. As the piston is moved along the pipe by the pressure of the atmosphere, that side of the valve resting on the groove is lifted up by an iron roller, fixed on the same bar to which the piston is attached; thus clearing an opening for the bar to pass as it moves along. The opening thus made allows the air to pass freely behind the piston; the disturbance which takes place in the composition by the lifting of the valve is again smoothed down and rendered airtight as at first, by a hot iron running on the top of the composition after the valve is shut down.—This has actually been done when the piston was travelling at the rate of seventy miles per hour, and was smoothed down air tight after it by the iron above mentioned. It is contemplated to place stationary engines along the line, about three miles apart; at each engine or station there is an equilibrium valve fixed in the pipe so that each three miles or section of pipe can be either exhausted or filled with air independently of the sections. The equilibrium valve is made to move freely out of the way of the piston by the carriage while passing it, so that the train passes from one section of pipe to another without any stoppage. It is evident that as the tractive force is derived from the pressure of the atmosphere on the piston, the amount of the pressure will depend upon two causes, 1. c. the extent of exhaustion on one side of the piston, and the area of the piston itself. On the Kingston and Dalkey line, the diameter of the piston is fifteen inches; the usual working exhaustion is from eighteen to twenty inches, which propels six carriages filled with passengers (amounting to about thirty-five tons) up an incline, averaging 1 in 120, at the rate of forty miles per hour.—Saturday Courier.

Melancholy Steamboat Disaster.—The steamboat De Soto, which arrived on Saturday morning, brought intelligence of a lamentable disaster, the particulars of which, as far as they have transpired, are as follows:

On Friday morning, 1st inst., between 3 and 4 o'clock, the steamers Buckeye and De Soto came together in the middle of Old River, a little below the Atchafalaya, the former bound up Ouchita, and the latter down Red River, by which collision the Buckeye was so much damaged that she sunk to the hurricane reef in less than 5 minutes. There was supposed to have been about 300 souls on board the Buckeye, of whom from 80 to 90 perished. The larboard bow of the De Soto struck the starboard side of the Buckeye, just about the forehatch. Amongst those lost, were a daughter, about ten years of age, and sister-in-law (Miss Smith a young lady,) of Mr. Hyams, of Alexandria, who also lost fifteen negroes; Mr. John Blunt lost his wife and child and seven negroes; Mr. A. McKensie lost his wife and seven children and four negroes, Col. King lost two children; Mr. Beard attempted to swim ashore with his nephew on his back and both were drowned. There was a great many deck passengers, both whites and negroes, but few were saved. The bodies of Mr. Hyams' sister-in-law and child, were afterwards recovered and brought down on the De Soto. The bodies of four children, names unknown, were also recovered. The De Soto remained alongside until all the survivors were rescued, and all the baggage and goods which could be got out saved. The upper works of the Buckeye separated from the hull and floated ashore before the De Soto left her. The night was clear and the moon shining bright. A young man and his two sisters had got on board at White's landing the night before; both sisters perished.

The register book of the Buckeye, in which the names of the passengers were entered, was not saved. It is impossible therefore, to ascertain the names or exactly the number who perished. It is thought that most of the cabin passengers escaped, and that nearly all on deck were drowned.—[N. O. Bulletin, 4th inst.]

Destruction of King William's College, Isle of Man, by Fire.—The whole of this beautiful, modern, and extensive educational establishment was destroyed on the morning of Sunday week. The fire broke out in the western wing, either in the class rooms of the English department, or in the boy's dining room immediately below. Shortly after two o'clock, the first alarm was given; but for many hours after this, there was no fire engine, ladder, or supply of water, that could be used with any effect; and the flames, having thus unchecked progress, rapidly spread through the corridors and the entire of the vast building, including the class rooms, the dwelling-house of the Rev. Mr. Dixon, the principal, the beautiful chapel, and the great tower, which, with the exception of the apartments of the Rev. Mr. Cumming, the vice-principal, situated in the eastern wing, were totally destroyed. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the Clerk of the Rolls, the High Bailiff, and nearly all the respectable inhabitants of Castletown and the neighborhood, were shortly on the spot; also the company of the 6th foot, presently stationed at Castletown, headed by their captain, and every thing that could be done was adopted; but the absence of an engine for several hours—the essential requisite being wanting—the de-

pouring element spread with uncontrollable fury, and every thing that could be done was to secure as much of the furniture, books, and other property, as possible; but even here the want of ladders, whereby an entrance might have been saved. The greater part of the private library of the principal, a portion of the wines, and some articles of furniture in the front rooms, were saved by great exertions; but the very valuable library of the College, containing many works of great value, and a curious collection of bibles, from the time of Coverdale, in upwards of fifty different languages, many unique MSS. relating to Manx ecclesiastical affairs, and the very valuable military models and plans, maps, mathematical and other instruments, many of which cannot be replaced, without much labour and expense, belonging to Mr. Brown, the professor of English and modern literature, were completely destroyed. The building was insured in the Sun office for £2,000, and Mr. Dixon's property for £2,000; but the loss to the building alone cannot be under £4,000. Mr. Cumming was uninsured. A meeting of his excellency the lieutenant governor, the lord bishop, and others of the trustees, together with the Rev. R. Dixon, principal of the trustees to the college, was held on Monday, when it was resolved that rooms should be procured to carry on the usual studies; that an investigation should be entered into to endeavour to discover the cause of the fire; and that instant measures should be pursued towards the restoration of the college, on a more secure plan.—[Mon's Herald.]

Gold Pens.—Among the numerous little rills that swell the tide of industrial activity in Cincinnati, may be mentioned the manufacture of gold pens. Messrs. Sheppard & Davies, from the east, have recently established this business here, and, we are glad to notice, are well encouraged.

These pens are of pure gold coin, so nicely prepared as to give them great elasticity. They are warranted to last twelve months, and with proper care will last three or four years. The nib is composed of some indelible material, which is as smooth as glass, and runs easily over the roughest paper, and even over damp newspapers. This no other metal pen will do, as they corrode, and grow sharper and rougher by use. Mr. Grundy, the writing master, tells us that several months' experience satisfies him they are the best pens used. They cost four dollars each; but as they are always in order, and thus save much time in mending, and will last two or three years, we mean no indiscriminate puffing, in pronouncing them the very best and cheapest pens that can be used; not even excepting the old standard article for a long time furnished by the ancient firm of Goose, Gander & Co.—Cin. Atlas.

Religious Women.—They are the women who bless, dignify, and in truth adorn society. The painter, indeed, does not make his fortune by setting to him; the jeweller is neither brought into vogue, by furnishing their diamonds, nor undon by not being paid for them; the prosperity of the milliner does not depend on affixing their name to a cap or collar; the poet does not celebrate them; the novelist does not dedicate them; but they possess the affection of their husbands; the esteem of their children; the esteem of the wise and good; and above all, they possess His favor "whom to know is eternal life."

STAINING WOOD.

This is a process but little understood, and yet it is one that may be readily accomplished by an ordinary workman. For a bright red stain for wood, make a strong infusion of Brazil chips in water impregnated with pearl ashes, in the proportion of an ounce to a gallon. With this infusion, after it has stood with frequent stirring two or three days, strained and made boiling hot, brush the wood over until it appears strongly colored; and while it is wet, brush it over with alum water, made in the proportion of two ounces of alum to a quart of water.

For a less bright red, brush over the wood with a tincture made by dissolving an ounce of dragon's blood in a pint of water.

For a pink or rose red, add to a gallon of the above infusion of Brazil wood, two ounces of pearl ashes, and use it as before observing to brush the wood over often with the alum water. These reds may be varied in the ordinary way. It may be proper to add that vegetable colors are not so durable as those from metals.

Wood may be stained green by dissolving verdigris in vinegar, or the crystal of verdigris in water, and with the hot solution brushing over the wood till it is duly stained.

Early Turnips. Select a good sandy or loamy piece of ground in your garden, put on as much cow-dung as your spadesman can well turn under. Let him rake it as fine as possible. Then sow over it a mixture of lime and ashes, in equal proportions; after which, sow a sufficient quantity of the early Dutch turnip seed. Rake it in, and beat the ground with the back of the spade, or of the shovel. Their subsequent culture consists in thinning out with the hand and hoe, and keeping down the weeds.

Early Beans. The Windsor, Mazarin, Lisbon, white blossom, or Quaker beans may each and all be planted after the tenth of this month. To continue a supply, it will be necessary to plant every two weeks for a month or two.

From the Chicago Democrat.
CONGRESSIONAL.
HARBOR AND RIVER APPROPRIATION BILL.

Washington, Feb. 22, 1844.

I send you the harbor and river appropriation bill, that you may see that the Committee on Commerce, notwithstanding the fears of some of our western friends, have dealt fairly by us. The Illinois River, you will be happy to see, is included. As to harbors, no new work is included save that at Sandusky where, unless a harbor is soon made, all chances for a safe landing will be entirely destroyed. This is what is called the first class of harbors and rivers. Should this pass, a second class bill embracing secondary important new works, will be introduced.

Mr. McClelland, who reported it, is from Monroe, Michigan, and is entitled with Gen. Reed, of Erie, to great credit. He is a brother of Capt. McClelland, who superintends the Chicago harbor. Both these gentlemen have labored under many disadvantages in perfecting the bill and I think they have got it as satisfactory as could be expected under the circumstances. But its fate, from local prejudices and constitutional scruples, is not so certain. At any rate, there is to be a great battle upon it.

For the improvement of the Ohio river, below the Falls at Louisville, and of the Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, and Arkansas rivers, \$180,000;

For removing obstructions to the navigation in the harbor of St. Louis, \$25,000;

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For removing obstructions to the navigation in the harbor of St. Louis, \$25,000;

For the improvement of the Ohio river below the Falls at

Another Member of Congress Dead.—The Washington papers of the 2d, announce the death of the Hon. Henry Frick, one of the members from Penn. He died on the day previous, about 12 o'clock, in the 50th year of his age.

Melting of a Watch in the pocket of a Man, struck by Lightning without his being injured.—During a violent thunder-storm, a fishing boat, belonging to Midway, in the Shetland Islands, was struck by lightning. The electric fluid came down the mast, which it tore into shivers, and melted a watch in the pocket of a man who was sitting close by the side of the mast, without injuring him. Not only was the man altogether unharmed, but his clothes also were uninjured; and he was not aware of what had taken place, until, on taking out his watch, he found it all fused into one mass.

Benefit of Advertising.—A short time ago we advertised that a certain gentleman would bear of something to his advantage if he would make us acquainted with his whereabouts. A relative called forthwith, and told us that our enquiry was a member of the Legislature in Michigan, and that he would convey our information to him. So we told him that the Hon. gentleman owed us \$5 for newspapers, and that if he didn't pay us pretty soon, we would run him through our poetry mill. The fellow's chin fell, his eyes glared at us, and then, how he eloped! He had come all the way from Attica, 22 miles, to hear the news!—*Perry Den.*

Mrs. Gilmour who was sent to Scotland from this country under the treaty for trial, has been acquitted of having killed her husband. It was shown that arsenic was commonly used on the farm to kill rats—that she made no objection when her husband was ill to send for a physician—that she expressed a willingness to disinter the body for examination;—said she had been sent away to America, but was desirous of remaining until the affair was settled. It was understood that she would soon be married to Mr. Anderson the young man whom she loved so ardently before her parents compelled her to marry Mr. Gilmour.

Brief.—“Halloo, mister!” said a Yankee teamster, who appeared in something of a hurry, “what time is it and where are you going? How deep is the creek and what is the price of butter?”

“Fast one—almost two—home—waist deep—and nine pence,” was the reply.

Poor Cass.—General Cass resides in Wayne county, Michigan. The Local focus of that county have instructed their delegates to the State convention to vote for Mr. Van Buren. A prophet is not without honor save in his own country, was certainly the thought of the General on hearing these instructions in favor of his rival from his immediate neighbors.

Do Something.—Do something, young man; don't be a living corpse all your days from which the active multitude shrink as from putrefaction. But stir your muscles, circulate your blood, and stretch your bones. God did not make you for an automaton; or he would never have stamped his image on your brow, he made you for a man—living, active, energetic, immortal. Then do something; do it now not next week, or next month, but now. Look up—stir yourself—shake off your lethargy—open your eyes—and spring to work; for your life goes on something, or you will corrode and perish with rust, to be worth nothing to mankind, more than your flesh and blood will produce for enriching the ground.

“What shall I do?” you ask, as if your Maker had made a fool of you and never intended you should labor. Do! Why there is every thing to do—whichever way you look, there is work enough to employ your heart and hands a thousand lifetimes. Fields to cultivate and men to elevate; sciences to be progressed and trades to be facilitated; minds to be untrammelled; and civilization to be extended. Just possess the disposition and be determined to do something and you will never be at a loss what to engage in.

Cameo cutting, which it was thought could not be done out of Rome, is now done in New York by a Yankee! He does it so well, too, it cannot be distinguished from the finest executed at the “Eternal City.”

Consundrum For Cocker.—If a fellow has nothing when he gets married, and the gal has nothing, is he things hizen, or his things hurn?—*Jonathan.*

A Flouting Alarm Whistle has been invented for the preservation of life and property at sea. It is of such power as to be heard a distance of many miles. It is somewhat similar to a large barrel organ, with a downward projection and with accordion-like tongues. The motion of the waves makes it whistle; and the fiercer the storm, the louder is its warning voice.

A New Free State. The proposal for the division of the State of Tennessee is again before the legislature of that State—a bill for the purpose having been introduced. The mountain region that is embraced in the contemplated State, must be inhabited by non-slaveholders; and the movement is an anti-slavery one. The counties proposed to be ceded, in order to form the new State, to be named “Frankland,” are twenty-six in number. It is proposed also in the bill that to the new State may be added such portions of the States of North Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia, as may be ceded for the purpose.

A Flaming Mountain.—The Boston Journal says that Captain Ross, during his late exploring expedition to the Arctic Ocean, discovered a mountain 12,400 feet above the level of the sea, in latitude 77 32 south, and longitude 167 east, which emitted flame and smoke in grand profusion. He named this splendid volcano Mount Erebus.

I remember hearing of a dear lover of books, who had his library burned down to the ground. When his friends expressed their surprise that he should bear his loss with so much calmness, his reply was: “I must have learned but little from my books, if they have not taught me to endure the loss of them.”—*Selected.*

A Remarkable Child.—The Rockville (Md.) Journal gives the following description of an infant with whiskers, and vouchers for the correctness of the statement:

“Although we have not seen this wonderful prodigy, we can vouch for the truth of our statement from the facts we have gathered from respectable gentlemen who have seen it, as well as from the attending physician. Instead of exaggeration in description given us, we fell far short of the truth. The child which is now four weeks old, healthy, and likely to live, has not only whiskers on both sides of its face, nearly meeting under the chin, and as thick as any dandy would be proud of having, but its forehead, back, shoulders, and breast are completely coated with hair as thick as lamb's wool. As remarkable as this may seem, the facts are as we have stated them. The child is to be christened Esau Bushrod.

A Beautiful Sight.—A beautiful girl milking a beautiful cow just at sunset, on a beautiful evening, and singing “home, sweet home.”

A Village Sign Board.—“Bear sold here: or home Bruin.”

Incogitable.—The Irish Attorney-General, in a discussion with the traversers' counsel as to a circumstance which happened previous to the trials, said that he denied the fact!

Tinder.—A thin rag, such for instance, as the dresses of modern females, intended to catch sparks, raise a flame, and light up a match!

The delicate situation of Queen Victoria is announced as the fashion for the coming winter. In England, the rule is to follow the Queen; in this country folks can do as they please.—*Wash. Capitol.*

You are mistaken, timid youth. Some of them can't do as they please.—*N.Y. Aurora.*

A Pertinent Question.—We were all children once, my dears.—“Lal ma! then who took care of the babies?”

Let no man be ashamed to work. Let no man be ashamed of a hard fist, or a sunburnt countenance. Let him be ashamed only of ignorance and sloth. Let no man be ashamed of poverty. Let him only be ashamed of idleness and dishonesty.

A Mother's Love.—There is so divine a holiness in the love of a mother, that no matter how the tie that binds her to the child was formed, it becomes, as it were, consecrated and sacred, and the past is forgotten, and the world and its harsh verdicts swept away, when the love alone is visible, and the God who watches over the little one sheds his smile over the human deity, in whose tenderness there breathes his own.—*Bulwer.*

Poisoning.—A Warning.—The Hagerstown News states that the family of Mr. Peter Knodde, near that place, being seized with an unaccountable and severe illness, upon sending for a physician, it was found that they had been poisoned by eating apple-butter, which had been put in earthen crocks. Upon examination it was found that the glazing, which was highly poisonous, had peeled from the crock and fallen into the butter, changing it to a dark purple color. Persons cannot be too careful in this matter, as every fall we are called upon to record the effects of carelessness therein.—*Ex Paper.*

The St. Augustine News contains the following interesting statement:

Strange Inhabitants.—We were shown a day or two since, a centipede, about an inch and a half in length, ejected under the influence of an emetic from the stomach of a lad in this city; at the time of its being thrown out it was dead. A short time after a centipede, three inches in length, a few kicking, was thrown up. It is a question of some niceness to determine the mode of entry, age, and the duration of these poisonous insects in the human stomach; and how far the solvent power of the gastric juice, in this instance failed in its action on the living animal, as well as influence on the dead one.

The earth is our workshop, but Heaven is our store-house. Our chief business here should be to lay up treasure there.

We should regard this world's moral pollution as we do its muddy walks, which we go through, to be sure, because we must, but with our pantaloons rolled up to boot top, as if we would contract none of the defilement.

WRECK OF THE PHOENIX IN A SNOW STORM, DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

The following particulars of this melancholy catastrophe are extracted from

a letter of the Captain (R. Turner) to the owner of the vessel (Mr. T. Stickney, Scarborough):—

After stating that the vessel sailed from Miramichi on the 23d November, from which time up the 26th very boisterous weather was experienced, the letter proceeds to say:—About two o'clock on the morning of the 26th, the wind had increased to a hurricane, the ship running under double reefed maintop sail and close reefed foretop sail and foresail.

Shortly afterwards the land was reported a head, and the ship was immediately hauled close upon a wind, but she was so close in that it was impossible to clear it, and about three o'clock she struck on the west side of Langley Island (Newfoundland). It was impossible for us to do any thing more for the safety of the ship; still I entertained an idea that she could be got off, and directed the crew to cut away the main mast. Our efforts proved fruitless, and at half past four the sea made such a sweep over the decks that we sought refuge in the cabin.

There we remained till the violence of the storm and surf stove in the starboard side and stern windows and, owing to the constant working of the rudder, the deck and skylight were broken in.

We now took shelter in the fore-cabin, and it here appeared as if all our lives were to be sacrificed, for the sea appeared above the lower deck; and as a last remedy, we were obliged to go upon the main deck to prolong our existence. Here we were exposed to the full fury of the storm; and to prevent ourselves being washed overboard, we lashed each other to the most secure spars on deck. About nine o'clock, a female passenger expired from exposure to the cold, which was very intense. The sea by this time had torn away the bulwark rails, and the vessel lay almost motionless. Shortly after the surf swept away the jolly-boat, almost instantly afterwards the skiff was washed out of the long-boat, and turned bottom up in the sea.

All means of escape were now apparently at an end; for the long-boat stood in a fair way of also being washed overboard, and all had their eyes turned upon her to save life. A poor seaman jumped into her in order to make a rope fast, so that if she should be swept away she would still be secure to the ship.

While he was performing this gallant action, away went the long-boat overboard with him in her, right clear of the vessel. We now considered that our hours were numbered, and made the best of our way into the long-boat, but on getting forward and perceiving that the boat was stove in; I thought it most prudent to return to the wreck. Notwithstanding, six men, with the mate, Mr. Thomas Smith, and a boy, got into the boat, although by this time she was filling with water. I entreated them to return, but they kept calling to the rest of the crew to follow their example and let go the painter. The men being nearly perished with cold, felt no disposition to move, either to get into the boat or loosen the rope, and the mate immediately cut it, and away she went to the lee of the ship, without a single oar to conduct her through the boiling surf. The first wave that struck the boat, completely turned her bottom upwards, and the whole of the unfortunate fellows (eight in number) in her immediately perished within fifteen yards of the wreck. The six that now remained on board took refuge in the after-companion, but from this spot we were soon roused by the deck paring from the larboard side, after carrying along with it the starboard side. Instantly we rushed forward, little expecting that we should meet with another place of refuge, which we did near the fore-cabin again. But we were once more forced to fly, owing to the deck breaking up, and the foremast falling over the starboard bow. At this period we saved ourselves in a truly miraculous manner, about twenty-five feet of the deck, abaft the windlass parted from the wreck, and upon that we placed ourselves, and were floated through a tremendous sea safe ashore. We were in a most pitiable condition, and reduced to state of great exhaustion. We were kindly received by the wreckers, who procured us a shelter in a house, of which there were two or three on the island.

The French Government have taken charge of that part of the cargo that has been recovered, and which they intend to sell for the benefit of the underwriters.—*[Bell's Weekly Messenger.]*

HORTICULTURAL FACTS. Fruit trees which have had their roots frozen in removal, may be preserved by burying them in the ground, before they have in the least degree thawed. The common opinion that when the roots are once frozen, the trees are destroyed, is disproven by the fact that trees are often successfully transplanted with the root completely frozen in a ball of earth. The roots of small trees do not often extend further downwards than the frost penetrates. When the roots are thawed by the air or sun their destruction is certain.

Scions for grafting may be cut any time during the winter if they are subsequently kept moist, which is most easily and safely done by burying them in the ground. To prevent young currant bushes from having suckers, the cuttings, when put into the ground, should have all their buds removed, except those on the upper extremity. The best time in the year to transplant fruit trees, is when it can be most easily done; except when the tender trees, such as apricot, nectarine, and peach, are to be removed to a colder region of country; it is best to do it in the spring. When,

however, it becomes necessary to remove such in autumn, they should be protected from the effects of a colder climate in winter, by burying the roots and half the stems in a trench.

Seeds which are to be sent to a distance, are best preserved when put up in pulverized charcoal.—*American Farmer.*

Who will not Plant a Tree!—Capt. John Ferguson, a veteran of the Revolution, now living in Bedford, N. H., when in the prime of life, cut a willow walking stick from a tree in Haverhill, Mass., and upon his arrival at Pelham, New Hampshire, where he then resided, he placed his cane in the ground about six rods north of the old meeting-house in that town. The cane may be seen in the shape of a tree, measuring fifteen and a half feet in circumference.

Agricultural.

From the American Farmer.
WORK FOR MARCH.
ON THE FARM.

Grass Seeds.—If you have any ground in small grain that you intend sowing with clover or grass seeds of any kind, the sooner you perform this duty the better. But if you are desirous of preserving your seed from peaching on the ground, or of seeing a well-set field, let us advise you, after having sown your seed, to harrow it in and roll it.

If clover seed alone should be sown, from twelve to sixteen pounds to the acre will be required.

If it be intended to mix orchard-grass seed with it, ten pounds of clover seed and one bushel of the former will be necessary.

Orchard Grass.—When this grass is sown alone, two bushels should be used.

Oats.—Dash ahead and get your oats in, as you may rest assured that the early sowed always fares best. As soon as your ground is ready, sow your oats; plough them in three inches in depth; then harrow finely. This done if you propose sowing clover seed, or any other grass seeds, do so; harrow that in and finish your labor by rolling. Do not think of sowing less than two bushels. In England, often, four bushels are sowed upon an acre.

Barley.—This grain like oats, is most likely to succeed best when early sown. From six to eight pecks to the acre, according to the character of the soil, is the proper quantity.

Early Potatoes.—If you design putting in any early potatoes for market or home consumption, we would advise you to get them in as early as possible. All that will be necessary for you, after ploughing and laying off your ground, to provide the furrows with an ample supply of long stable manure, so as to afford the potato-sets a bed and covering. At this season of the year, manure should be placed both above and beneath them. When the plants may begin to show themselves, their growth will be much promoted by running the harrow along the rows, and besides this good effect it will have the additional one of insuring regularity in their coming up.

Parasites and Carrots. In field culture may be sown towards the middle of the month. The soil which suits them best is a rich sand, or deep sandy loam. In which ever they may be planted, it should be deeply ploughed, and twice would be better than once.

Good crops of these fine roots may be obtained, when sown under favorable circumstances, any time from the middle of March till the 20th of April. The earliest sown make the largest roots.

Sugar-Beets and Mangel-Wurtzel. for field culture, may be sown any time between the 15th of March and the 20th of April, with a certainty of getting a good crop of either. The soil should be good, well-manured, ploughed deep, and in fine tilth by harrowing and rolling.

Orchard.—All kinds of fruit trees, which have not already been, should be pruned.—Every apple tree in the orchard, or other fruit trees on the place, should be painted with a mixture of oil and sulphur. Whenever moss may be on a tree, that should be scraped off before the medicinal point is applied.

Early Cabbage Plants should be set two and a half feet apart, and the lettuce six inches in the row—the rows a foot apart.

DEATHS.—For the week ending Monday the 11th inst.

Catherine Hopkins, 59; inflammation on the lungs.
Mary Ann Holland, 31y; dropsy.
Seth Cook, 41y; bilious colic.
Selina M. Eldridge, 1y 4m; measles.
Elizabeth Mary weather, 78y; old age.
King Follet, 85y 7m 14d; fall in a well.
Total 6.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

DEATHS.—For the week ending Monday the 18th inst.

Ester A. Morrill, 7m 3d; measles.
Titus Billings, 10y; inflammation on the brain.
Wm. Jones, 23y; consumption.
W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY. THE subscriber believing that such an agency would be an acquisition to the citizens and vicinity of Nauvoo, in assisting those who wish to dispose of, or exchange property, and to those who come and others, who wish to purchase or exchange property, has been induced to open an office for that purpose, on Main Street, between the Nauvoo Mansion, and Parley Street, where he will attend to selling, renting, exchanging, or purchasing property on reasonable terms.

EPHRAIM S. GREEN.
N. B. Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other instruments of writing, drawn up in a legal manner.

March 27, 1844. no48-1f.

FOR SALE.
A FARM of 100 acres of land about three miles below Nauvoo which will be sold in small quantities to suit purchasers. For terms enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

STINSON MIDDLETON.
March 27, 1844. no48-3m.

NATIONAL HOTEL;
CORNER OF MARKET AND THIRD STS.,
St. Louis, Missouri.
By A. & J. Van Coten. no48-3m.

NOTICE.
G. CATENNOLE begs leave to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that he has opened a Grocery and Provision store at the Farmers' Exchange, formerly occupied by P. Cahoon, one block east of the Temple, where he will keep constantly on hand all kinds of Groceries and provisions, which he will sell low for cash.

N. B. A large quantity of Bacon for sale as above.
March 27, 1844. no48-1f.

NOTICE.
As my wife Gerusha, and two of her sons, one Miles, about seventeen years old, the other Erastus, about fifteen years old, have all of them left their home and my house without just cause, I forbid all persons harboring or trusting them, or any of them on my account, for I shall pay nothing on their account.

MILES WILCOX.
March 9, 1844, Hancock co. Ill.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.
TO NAUVOO, OMAHA AND ROCK-ISLAND.

THE fine, fast running Steamer, Labanon, Geo. V. Hight, Master; will leave St. Louis, for the above and intermediate points, on the Mississippi river, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock a. m. precisely. Shippers may rely on the punctuality and attention of the Boat and Officers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Arthur Morrison, Nauvoo.

March 6, 1844. no45-1f.

From the St. Louis Price Current.
SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

from	to
Wheat—per bu.	7 10
Barley—per bu.	5 10
Oats—per bush.	3 10
Indian Meal—per bush.	13 00
Other.	12 00
Bagging—Mo. per yd.	11 12 1/2
Blue Rope—Mo. per lb.	4 00
Beeswax—per lb.	25 1/2
Caster Beans—per bush.	90 00
Cashmere—per lb.	32 25
Sperm.	32 25
Tallow—Mould.	22 00
Dipped.	22 00
Stearine.	22 00
Coal—per ton.	14 00
Lehigh.	16 00
Pittsburgh—per bush.	16 00
Miscellaneous and Illinois.	8 00
Coffee—per lb.	12 15
Java.	7 1/2
Havana.	7 1/2
Rio.	6 1/2
St. Domingo.	6 1/2
Laguayra.	7 1/2
Chocolate—No. 1.	13 1/2
Chocolate—No. 2.	11 1/2
Copper—per lb.	25 30
Brass—per lb.	25 30
Sheeting.	43 00
Bottom.	43 00
Flax.	43 00
Cordage—per ft.	15 14
Manila.	15 14
Tarred Rope.	2 25
Red Cord, Manila, per dozen.	1 75
Hemp.	1 75
Flough Lines.	1 75
Cotton Yarns—per lb.	19 30
Pittsburgh.	19 30
Common.	19 30
Domestic—per yard.	7 10
Brown Sheetings.	4 14
3-4 and 7-8.	4 14
Bleached Sheetings.	4 14
3-4 and 7-8.	4 14
4-4 and 6-4.	4 14
Brown Drillings.	11 14
Brillings.	11 14
Brown Low Oats bags.	10 13
Virginia.	11 13
Wickings.	11 13
3-4 and 4-4.	11 13
Baltimore.	11 13
Kentucky Jeans.	32 22
Cotton Chees.	9 14
Blue Drillings.	9 14
Mixed summer Stuffs.	12 25
Dye Stuffs.	15 20
Madder, per lb.	1 10
Logwood.	1 10
Indigo, Sp. caroon.	1 10
Copperas.	24 3
Cumwood, per lb.	9 10
Fustic.	42 00
Drugs & Medicines.	30 22
Ginseng, per lb.	4 1/2
Salsaparilla, Western.	0 7
Alum, per lb.	5 6
Quinine, per oz.	2 00
Brimstone.	6 0
Epsom Salt.	6 0
Flour Sulphur.	7 1/2
Cream Tartar.	25 28
Turkey Opium.	3 75
Campior.	1 25
Gum Arabic.	42 00
Liquorice Paste.	22 25
Sul Sode.	6 0
Feathers—per lb.	34 26
Flour, Mail &c.	4 00
Flour, City Mill.	4 00
Country.	3 80
Rye.	2 50
Commeal, per bush.	25 10
Frail.	25 10
Apples, dried, per bush.	1 00
Green, per bush.	1 25
Peaches, dried, per bush.	1 00
Almonds, a. a. per lb.	16 10
Es sime, M. R. per box.	2 25
H. N. C.	2 25
Prunes, per lb.	10 00
Current, Zante.	11 14
Figs, per drum.	14 14
Lemons, per box.	0 00
Figs & Raisins.	1 00
Butter, per tub.	1 00
Dried Apples, per lb.	1 00
Red and Blue, in bag.	1 00
Gro.	2 00
Butter.	2 00
Meat, per lb.	1 00
Wild Cat.	1 00

Fox, grey.	10 00
Black.	10 00
Red, per skin.	1 75
Flat.	
Macintosh, No. 1, per lb.	24 00
No. 2.	11 00
No. 3.	11 00
Lake Trout.	3 00
Salmon, per lb.	3 00
Cod, dry, per box.	1 25
Herring, do.	1 00
Crabs—per bush.	5 00
Wheat.	25 00
Rye.	25 00
Corn.	25 00
Barley.	25 00
Oats.	25 00
Beans.	25 00
Glaze—per bush.	2 00
8 by 10.	2 25
10 by 12.	2 75
12 by 18.	3 00
Guano—per bag.	6 00
Duponts.	6 00
Ladies.	4 00
Guano, Bag.	25 10
Hemp—per 112 lbs.	100 00
Water rotted.	80 00
Dew rotted.	80 00
Hides—per lb.	8 00
Dry.	8 00
Green.	8 00
Salts.	3 00
Hops, per quality per lb.	45 00
From Tennessee and Pittsburgh.	
Common Bar, per lb.	4 00
Band.	4 00
Horse Shoes.	4 00
Hoops.	4 00
Sheet.	4 00
Well Rode.	4 00
Boiler Iron.	4 00
Fig Iron, per lb.	22 00
Nails, per lb.	4 00
Pittsburgh.	4 00
Junata.	4 00
Boston.	4 00
Castings, per lb.	4 00
Foundry.	4 00
Lead.	3 00
Fig.	3 00
Bar.	3 00
Sheet.	3 00
Pipe.	3 00
Lime, per bush.	10 12
Common.	3 75
Hydraulic Cement, per bbl.	3 75
London, per lb.	20 25
Bois.	20 25
Skirting.	1 60
Upper, per side.	24 0

NOTICE

NOTICE. I hereby notify all persons who have or trust my son, Edmund McNall, on my account, as I will pay no debt of his contracting after this date.

EDMUND McNALL.
Feb. 29, 1844. no34-1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER.
I propose to sell a large white house and lot, situated immediately north of the Temple, on lot No. 3, block No. 10, of Wells addition to the Town of Nauvoo. A good well, stable and other convenient improvements are made on said lot. All who wish a beautiful situation, and the nearest of any to the Temple, will do well to call and examine said property. Terms low for cash.

FRANCIS M. HIGBEE.

N.B. A perfect title to said property will be given to the purchaser. E. M. H. Jan. 23, 1844. no33-3m.

AUCTION! AUCTION!
The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has opened an Auction Room, between Mulholland and Knight Streets, on Back Street, at the Farmers Exchange, 504 Block East of the Temple, for the purpose of selling Goods, Furniture and Property of all descriptions, that the inhabitants of said place wish him for sale at Public Auction. There will be two sales on each week, commencing on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.; also Wednesday, beginning at the same hour.

P. S. CAHOON, Auctioneer.
Nauvoo, Jan. 13, 1844. no33-1f.

NOTARY PUBLIC.
The subscriber is prepared to execute any business pertaining to the office of Notary Public, when called upon, such as, drawing, and taking the acknowledgment of deeds, mortgages, bonds, bills of exchange, etc. Also, taking Depositions, Affidavits, and Protest of Notes and Bills of Exchange.

For taking acknowledgment of Deeds and other instruments, to take effect in the county, 25cts.
To take effect out of the county, 50cts.

E. ROBINSON.
Nauvoo, Nov. 20, 1843. no31-1f.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.
The subscribers, from the East, have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods, and Groceries, in President Joseph Smith's store, which they offer for sale on as good terms as can be bought in this city; among which is a large assortment of Domestic, Muslin, of a superior quality, also Unbleached Sewing thread, of a very superior article; Blue and White Cotton, and a good assortment of Boston Nails, first quality; together with many other articles usually kept in such a store. As we wish to deal honestly with all men, we shall invariably have but one price. Cash and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange, except promises.

BUTLER & LEWIS.
Nauvoo, Dec. 19, 1843. no34-1f.

LAND FOR SALE.
The subscriber has a beautiful lot of land amounting to upwards of eight acres, within two miles of this city, which may be had on reasonable terms. An undisputed title can be given, and if required, a short credit will be given for part of the purchase money.

The land lies on the old La Harp road, near Mr. Sufco's. The subscriber will sell smaller parcels to suit purchasers.

THS. WHITTLE.
Feb. 28, 1844.

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.
The subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors, and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash for country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets.

JOSEPH W. COOLEGE & CO.
N.B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement.

J. W. C. & Co.
Dec. 1843. no32-1f.

REGULAR PACKET.
Between the ports of St. Louis and Bloomington, Iowa; and all intermediate ports, immediately on the opening of navigation. The accommodations on the Osage are inferior to none on the upper Mississippi. She is provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of boilers, as well as is attached a fire engine and hose, in case of fire. The day and hour of her departure will be advertised prior to the commencement of her trips. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to all concerned in her management.

ARTHUR MORRISON, Agent.
Feb. 27, 1844. no44-1f.

LINE.
TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced a LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than any other.

WM. NISWANGER.
June 17, 1843-1f.

All kinds of country produce and Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Quarry, on Main Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

AS a suitable building for the manufacturing of woollen clothes, which he will rent to any individual wishing to engage in that business, on reasonable terms; or if preferred, will give employment to a person who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of woollen, if application is made soon at his residence in Augusta, Iowa Territory.

LEVI MOFFIT.
March 20, 1844. no47-1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER.
I have about 300,000 brick on hand, and will sell 100,000 for three hundred and sixty dollars, cash in hand; also about 1500 feet of two inch clear pine, well seasoned, for sale.

HIRUM KIMBALL.
March 22, 1844. no47-1f.

MASONIC NOTICE.
The Officers and Brethren of Nauvoo Lodge, would hereby make known to the Masonic world, that they have fixed on Friday the 5th day of April, for the DEDICATION of their NEW MASONIC HALL, to take place at 7 o'clock P. M.

All worthy Brethren of the Fraternity, who feel interested in the cause, are requested to participate with us in the ceremonies of dedication.

Done by order of the Lodge,
WM. CLAYTON, Secretary.
March 13, 1844. no48-1m.

WANTED.
Two Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office.

TO LET.
\$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.

Wood land near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above.
Jan. 17, 1844. no38-1f.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
WHERE is the Good Samaritan? Where the true Philanthropist? Is there no balm in Gilead? Have they not yet been found? If you have not found them, seek for the remedies offered to the afflicted, by Dr. James M. Martineau.

Inquire for Dr. James M. Martineau's Invaluable remedy for the cure of Fever.

For Dr. James M. Martineau's Anti-Bilious Universal Life Pills.

For Dr. James M. Martineau's Anti-Dyspeptic and Anti-Consumptive Pills.

For Dr. James M. Martineau's Never-failing Worm Destroying Medicine.

For Dr. James M. Martineau's Cephalic Stuffs, for the cure of Nervous Headache, &c.

In these medicines, the afflicted will find a treasure which is infinitely of greater value to the sick and debilitated, than either silver or gold. Truly may it be said that, in their curative virtues may be found the Good Samaritan! the true Philanthropist! the balm of Gilead! the Poor Man's Wealth! the Sick Man's Comfort! and by the proper and timely use of which, every man may become his own Physician!

From earliest childhood, he practiced successfully the art of healing; and in defiance of opposition, by friends and relatives, he succeeded in studying the art and science of medicine; and after untiring industry and immense research, and after having reached riper years, and traveled among numerous tribes of Indians, and visited many and various climates, Dr. James M. Martineau is fully persuaded that he has now realized his fondest expectations; that the object of all his toil, labor and hope, has been accomplished; and that he will be regarded by all future generations as the true Philanthropist; as having been the instrument, under the direction of an overruling Providence, of rendering and having rendered the greatest good to the greatest number, will be cheerfully conceded.

November 22d, 1843.

City of Nauvoo:
The subscriber takes great pleasure in calling the attention of the public, to the above invaluable remedies; believing that they are a medicine that will tend to secure the health of this city. That they act most mildly, and yet most efficaciously; in uniformity with the laws of nature; and that they are composed of mild herbs. Knowing from experience that no Pills possess more virtue in their curative properties. Their worth can only be estimated by a fair trial and by following the accompanying directions. The undersigned can produce a host of the most respectable testimony in their favor, and doubts not but a discerning public, will, in the use of them, recur to themselves, that highest boon of heaven—health.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

The above medicines may be obtained in various stores in the city, and at his House, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.

Fever Pills \$1.50; Life Pills 25 cents; Anti-Dyspeptic Pills \$1.00.
Nov. 29, 1843:1f.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.
McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNes's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordeons on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

NOTICE.
WHEREAS my wife, Wealthy W. Rust, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting after this date.

W. W. RUST.
March 15, 1844. no47-3w.

SPINNING WHEELS!

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing

Spinning Wheels of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reeds, twists and looms. Also bed-stands of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bed-stand posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.

SIDNEY ROBERTS.
May 24 1843. 1f.

NAUVOO BREWERY.
T. TURLEY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has constantly on hand a supply of Ale, Beer, and Yeast of the best quality for sale, both wholesale and retail, at his Brewery, corner of Hyde and Water Streets.

N. B. Whiskey, Beer and Cider Barrels, taken in exchange for Beer and Ale. Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843. no35-1f.

DO YOU KNOW ANY THING ABOUT THE MATTER?
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the adjacent towns, that he has established a Bakery and Confectionery, in this city, on Main Street, first door South of the new Masonic Hall, where he intends to manufacture every thing connected with that kind of business—Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Jellies and Candies of all descriptions which he will sell at St. Louis prices wholesale or retail.

L. N. SCOVILL.
N. B. Marriage cakes made to order, on the shortest notice from one to twenty five dollars each. L. N. S. Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843.

GUSTAVUS HILLS.
WATERMAN'S JEWELLER.
At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

NAUVOO COMB MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber, late from Philadelphia, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced manufacturing combs of every variety at his manufactory, on the corner of Young and Rich Streets, opposite Mr. Moses Smith's Store, three quarters of a mile east of the Temple; which he will sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than can be purchased in St. Louis, or any western market. All merchants, and others, who wish to patronize home manufacture, would do well to call and examine his work and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Horns wanted at a liberal price, in exchange for combs or cash.

JOSEPH HAMMAR.
Nauvoo, Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

WARREN & HIGBEE.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Nauvoo, Illinois.

OFFICE on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.

C. L. Higbee also informs the public that he has received the appointment of Notary Public, and is prepared to transact all business pertaining to that office.

THE SUBSCRIBER.
HERERY informs the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he is constantly manufacturing Lasts of every description, Boot Trees and Crimps, &c. &c. of Bain and Monson Streets, which he will sell, wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be purchased in the St. Louis, or any western market. As his work will be of the best quality, he respectfully invites those who may wish to purchase to call and examine his work and prices before contracting elsewhere.

MELVIN WILBUR.
Nauvoo, Jan. 1st 1844. no36-1f.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between Newel Knight and John Scott, both of the City of Nauvoo, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The concern will henceforth be conducted by the aforesaid Newel Knight. All persons therefore, having demands against the aforesaid Firm, and those indebted to the same, will call upon the said Newel Knight for settlement, or to have their accounts adjusted, as soon as the nature of the business will admit.

NWEL KNIGHT,
JOHN SCOTT.
Nauvoo, Jan. 31st 1844.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of Daniel Spencer, senior, late of Hancock county Ill., deceased, are hereby requested and notified, to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said county, on the first Monday in April next, for adjustment and allowance; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

AUGUSTINE SPENCER, Adm'r.
Nauvoo, Feb. 14, 1844. no42-5w.

THE PARTNERSHIP

HERETOFORE existing between John Taylor & Wilford Woodruff, printers and publishers; known by the title and name of Taylor & Woodruff, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will hereafter be conducted by John Taylor, who has become responsible to meet all demands against the firm, and to whom all debts must be paid.

As we are about winding up our affairs, those indebted to us would confer a favor by making immediate payment.

JOHN TAYLOR,
WILFORD WOODRUFF.
Dec. 30, 1843.

THIRD ARRIVAL.
RECEIVED, by the Steamers Osage, and St. Louis Oak, at Lyon's New Brick Store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hardware. Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Military Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main, and Carlin streets, at the New Brick Variety Store (sign of the Lion.)

Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill., Nov. 7, 1843.-yl.

GRANT & WATT.
TAILORS,
MAIN STREET,
Nauvoo, Ill.

Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

All country orders promptly attended to.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.
THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.
The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPFIRE LOZENGES.
For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and impart the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.
These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by

J. SNIDER,
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

NAUVOO SEMINARY.

Joseph M. and Miss Adelia Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Granger streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst. (July) for the instruction of male and female.

Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.

TERMS OF TUITION.
Reading writing and spelling \$2 00
English grammar & geography 2 50
Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00
Astronomy 4 00

A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absenters unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.

JOSEPH M. COLE,
ADELIA COLE.

July 10 1842

A FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

NEW FIRM.
THE undersigned, having lately taken the upper stone house in Nauvoo, are now prepared to do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and are ready at all times to accommodate the public, by receiving all goods that may be consigned to them.

CHARLES ALLEN,
JOHN KELLY.

Aug. 9 no37-1f

ALMON RABBIT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. }
July 4th 1843-1f.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING,
In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

PRICES.

Quartos half bound plain 1,50
do do do neat 2,00
do whole bound plain 2,00
do do do neat 2,50

Octavo full bound plain 1,00
do do do neat 1,50
do hf bound plain 0,75
do do do neat 1,00

Twelves full bound plain 0,82
do do do neat 0,82
do hf bound plain 50
do do do neat 75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.
Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1844.

EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE.
J. GROGOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthenware Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

NOTICE.
The subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Sole and Upper Leather, Linings, Bindings, &c., also an assortment of Shoemakers Findings, consisting of Pegs, Nails, Threads, Bristles, Awls, Heel-halls &c. The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, hides, or country produce. Those wishing to purchase will please call at the leather store of the subscriber on Mulholland street one quarter of a mile east of the Temple.

Sole-leather sold from 25 to 27 cents per lb.

Dec. 20, 1843. no34-3m.

A FARM FOR SALE.
CONSISTING of four hundred and eighty acres, 160 acres of which being good timber. It is situated in the half-breed tract, Lee county Iowa Territory, one mile north of Montrose, and one half mile from the river opposite Nauvoo. One hundred and fifteen acres are under improvement; there is a one story frame dwelling, a well and stable on the premises. The above farm will be sold cheap, terms easy. For information call at the office of C. L. Higbee, Esq., or at my residence on the above mentioned tract.

J. WARD.
P. S. Missouri land will be taken in exchange for the above farm, by applying soon.

Dec. 20, 1843. no34-1f.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING

and PLATING in all its varieties at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills.

WANTED—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

REGULAR PACKET.
BETWEEN St. Louis, Nauvoo, Fort Madison, Burlington, Oquawka, Bloomington, Rock Island, Galena, Dubuque, Potosi, Prairie du Chien, and all intermediate landings.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER, 'MENDOTA,'

(ROBT. A. KELLY, MASTER.)

Will ply, as a REGULAR PACKET, between the above ports, commencing her trips on the opening of navigation, and being of very high draught, will run throughout the season.

This boat has been built expressly to run on the upper Mississippi; her accommodations, for both Cabin and Deck passengers, are superior. She is also provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent the explosion of boilers.

The officers, and owners of the 'Mendota,' respectfully assure those who may favor them with their patronage, that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction.

Feb. 27, 1844. no44-3m.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.
IN pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Hancock county, made at the May term thereof, A. D. 1844, the subscriber, guardian of Emma Caroline and Chauncey G. Robinson, infant children and heirs of James Robinson deceased, will expose to public sale, on the 15th day of April next, the following described real estate in city lots, to wit: lots one, two, three and four in block three and lots one, two, three and four in block eight and lots one, two and three, in block nine, lot two, in block one, and lot four, in block seven and lot one, in block fourteen, all in the addition to Nauvoo, belonging to the heirs of James Robinson deceased. Said land or lots will be sold on a credit of six months. Sale will take place on the premises near the residence of Daniel H. Wells, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m. and will continue until all is sold.

CHARLOTTE ANN ROBINSON
Guardian.
Nauvoo, March 4, 1844. no45-6w.

A CARD.
THE YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO have attended Mr. Martin's lectures, will pass a public examination on Saturday 9th inst., in the school room over the store of Messrs. Butler & Lewis, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Martin makes the following offer to the citizens of Nauvoo, that he will give a second course of lectures in the month of April, to a class of one hundred and twenty, for one hundred and twenty dollars, the room procured, warmed if necessary, and lighted at the expense of the class.

Nauvoo, March 5, 1844. no46-1f.

NOTICE.
PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

NEW STORE.
F. MERRYWEATHER would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, to his well selected assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; also a cheap article of Crockery, with many other articles suitable for this market, which are offered at the Cincinnati prices. He will, from time to time, be receiving fresh supplies, and hopes by the low prices, to secure a part of the public patronage.

At W. Ivin's New Store, on Maine Street, where all kinds of Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for goods.

N. B. A superior article of Cocoa, an excellent substitute for tea and coffee.

March 13, 1844. no46-1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER.
WANTS sixty cords of wood cut, for which he will pay 50 cents per cord, in brick, or lime, or such pay as either article will bring—Res